

STRIKERS ARE DEMORALIZED

Operators Win in the Courts and Will Press Matters to a Finality.

Injunction Made Permanent and Strike Leaders Tell the Campers They Might as Well Go Home.

Next Move of the Operators Will Be to Open Their Mines and Work Them With Imported Non-Union Labor.

Thus They Expect to Win, As in Former Strike—Deputies Will Guard the Dagoes and Flocks at Their Work—Bloodshed Counted Upon to Result—Dolan's Intentions.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 18.—This was operators' day, and from present appearances they have made a most effective move and have nearly, if not quite, checked their opponents, the striking coal miners. The court's decree today, in making permanent the preliminary injunction restraining the strikers from camping, marching or in any manner interfering with the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company's mine, has had the effect of almost depopulating the camps about those mines, and apparently a general demoralization among the campers exists.

In order to follow up their advantage, the operators held a largely attended meeting tonight at the Monongahela house and arranged for the starting of their mines, with or without force. If force seems to be unavoidable, it is the intention to start a certain few mines at once under the protection of deputies, and whatever expense may result will be shared pro rata by the mine owners.

COSTLY, BUT IT WON.
This scheme to start the mines was adopted to break up the national strike of 1894. The operators then agreed to bear the expense and two mines were put in operation, and the men were guarded by deputies. The mines selected were the Manow, of the Young-Highway Gas Coal company, and the Durr mine, of Osborne, Seeger & Co. At the former mine eighteen railroad cars were loaded the first day. It was expensive coal, but when the bills were settled, no operator could be found to tell what it had cost. Various estimates were given and it was conceded by some that it did not cost a cent less than \$5 a ton. But it had the desired effect.

A similar successful effort was made by the operators several years ago, when a number of colored miners were brought in from the south and foreigners were imported from other localities. They remained after the strike and are still in the district.

DOLAN IS SKEPTICAL.
President Dolan, of the miners' organization, does not believe the movement will be a success, as the strikers are more in earnest than in any former struggle.

"The operators now talk about their inability to pay the advance on account of having taken contracts at the present rate," said he. "When they make those contracts they were fairly warned that a higher rate would be demanded. We called for conferences and told them not to make any contracts based on the low rate for digging, so that there could be no possibility of a misunderstanding. We issued a public notice and had it printed in the daily papers. They were told plainly to make contracts based on a 54-cent mining rate. We did not take any advantage of them, for they knew what was coming. When I spoke of a strike they merely laughed and said: 'We will have you starved out in two weeks.'

"They see now where they were mistaken and want to start, but they will not succeed. We will establish a camp and march at every mine where the attempt is made to operate. We will fight to the bitter end."

DAMPERS ON CAMPERS.
Camp demoralization at Turtle Creek was reduced in numbers today from 200 to fifty. The men who were told to go home gathered in an angry crowd and denounced the officials bitterly. Secretary Warner came in for a large share of vituperation from the crowd. They demanded of him work or assistance. He replied rather curtly that he would get them jobs in the workhouse.

After Warner left, a number of men threatened to return to their respective homes and go to work in their mines. They said the strike was a fizzle. Some of the men left for Iruin and Greensburg districts, where they will look for work.

Uriah Bellingham, in charge of the camp at Plum Creek, put a damper on the campers at that place today. He had just returned from the city where he heard the court's decision in the injunction case. He told the men there would be no more marching and no need of such a large number of men at the camp. He advised the men to disperse to their respective homes and get work wherever they could. At this camp, where yesterday were 500 men, tonight there are less than 100.

Sandy Creek camp is practically abandoned, and it is not known whether it will be opened again or not. All told, there are less than 150 men now camped about the three mines.

It is said the men who are still in the camps will remain there and will march

made permanent and the plaintiff was ordered to file a bond of \$5,000 to answer for such damages as may be sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction. Immediately after the filing of the decree, and upon motion of Mr. Thos. Patterson, the court ordered a similar decree to be drawn in the case against the Hunola miners, in which the injunction was applied for by Rufus C. Crawford.

NO MORE MARCHING.
The indications today were that the camp about Barnum's mines would be abandoned and that there would be no more marching. Uriah Bellingham reached Plum Creek at noon and, calling the men together, told them of the adverse decision of the court. He told them that there would be no further use in remaining in camp, as no food would be furnished.

"You had better go home to your families," he said, "and find work where you can."

There was considerable murmuring, but shortly after about twenty started for their homes, and others soon followed. Bellingham, Kelly and Tomlinson, who were in charge at Plum Creek, then took a train for Pittsburg, abandoning the camp and the demonstrations against De Armit's mines. The mine managers expected that all the men would be at work tomorrow.

DODGING THE INJUNCTION.
The strikers camped at the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company did not march this morning, as they had planned. It was their purpose to start for the mines headed by a brass band, and march until the sheriff stopped them. They did not anticipate, however, that the sheriff had his men so close to their camp. At Turtle Creek the men formed in line and when they were ready to start they beheld the stalwart forms of the deputies standing just outside of the camp. The march was at once abandoned and small parties numbering from two to six each were instructed to patrol the roads in the vicinity and report on the number of men going to work. They were instructed to keep moving, and if approached by a deputy sheriff to get away as rapidly as possible to escape the service of the injunction if possible.

The leaders proposed in this way to harass the deputies and the De Armit's. They said there were 20,000 men in the district and an injunction would have to be read 20,000 times before the attacks upon the mines at Oak Hill, Sandy Creek and Plum Creek ceased, unless the mines were sooner closed down. The men followed the instructions, but were unable to learn just how many diggers went into the pit today. The output of the Oak Hill mine yesterday was seven cars of lump coal and two of slack and bit, or about 800 tons. This showed a gain for the company, though no claim of an increased force was made by the De Armit's and the strikers claimed that only twenty-two men were at work.

MASS MEETINGS.
A mass meeting of miners and citizens was called, to be held at Monongahela City tonight. Saturday afternoon a mass meeting will be held at Canonsburg. Today the miners of Lawrence, Butler and Mercer held a mass meeting at the court house at Mercer. Organizer Miller made an address. The heads of the various labor organizations of the city held a conference with the miners of the district this evening. Preparations for holding a meeting of the United Labor League at Plum Creek next Sunday afternoon are being made. It is expected to make the meeting the largest ever held.

WOMEN SCOLD DE ARMIT.
At Plum Creek a small squad of strikers attempted to march and were turned back. The women then gave the deputies a tongue-lashing and, fearing trouble, the deputies telephoned for assistance. Superintendent De Armit arrived and the women were quieted under threats of violence.

COAL PRICES AT PITTSBURG.
The price of coal, which is reported to have advanced at almost every point in the country east of the Mississippi river, and at all Missouri and Mississippi river points, since the great strike began seven weeks ago, shows no material increase here. The ruling figure in large lots is 5 and 54 cents per bushel. There is no shortage of the supply and the demand is only ordinary. The present holdings in the Pittsburgh market are not far from 7,000,000 bushels, and the greater part of this will be held by the operators until the outside supply reaches low ebb.

TO FEED THE MINERS.
Plans are being formed for the maintenance of the strikers and their families for a prolonged period. The expense of carrying on the strike is placed at \$500 a day and appeals are coming in every day for help for families in the mining valleys. A house to house canvass in Pittsburgh and Allegheny has been decided upon for the purpose of collecting money and provisions. Permission was given by the authorities and a start was made in Allegheny today. The leaders are hopeful that enough funds will be secured in this way to carry them through the great struggle.

THE HAZELTON STRIKE.
Hazelton, Pa., Aug. 18.—The situation of the strikers in Honeybrook district remains unchanged. Alex. McMillan, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the officials, went to New York to call upon the directors of the Susquehanna Coal company. It is understood that the men have instructed him to do this and thus go over the officials' heads here.

WHEELING'S COAL FAMINE.
Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 18.—The local situation is beginning to grow serious. The city gas works had what was always deemed a sufficient advance supply of coal from the Flossheim mines in the Wheeling district of the Baltimore and Ohio but this supply is now growing decidedly short and new arrangements will soon have to be made. Coal is selling in local yards at 12 cents a bushel, just double the usual price. Slack brings 8 cents and both are hard to get at these rates. There are 200 families in Wheeling in need of coal, while all manufacturers that do not use gas are hampered for fuel. On the Ohio side of the river manufacturing establishments using thousands of bushels of coal daily have had their supply cut down or shut off.

IN THE FAIRMONT FIELD.
In the Fairmont field today O'Connell (Continued on Second Page.)

TARSNEY SAYS NAY

IN THE CASE OF HARPER S. CUNNINGHAM VS. W. H. GRAY.

LAW IS NOT APPLIED

BY THE MAJORITY TO THE CASE IN HAND, HE SAYS.

RECEIVERS MUST BE MANAGED

BUT MUST ALSO BE ALLOWED DECENT COMPENSATION.

Tarsney Also Criticizes the Court for Criticizing Former Chief Justice Green.
Other News of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—Associate Justice Tarsney has filed a dissenting opinion in the case of Harper S. Cunningham vs. W. H. Gray, in which questions arising out of the receivership of the defunct National bank of Guthrie are involved.

Two weeks ago the majority of the court handed down an opinion in which Cunningham and the late Chief Justice Green were criticized in the management of the trust, and also approving of the action of the trial judge in the court below, who disallowed a number of the receivers' claims for compensation on the ground that they were unnecessary and extravagant.

At the outset of his dissenting opinion Justice Tarsney says: "I cannot concur with the majority of the court in the conclusion reached in this case. I do not withhold my concurrence because of any disagreement with my brethren as to any particular principle or proposition of law stated, if any are stated, but because the principles of law governing the case are not applied to the facts presented by the record and because the facts recited in the opinion of the majority are not the facts as stated in record, and the conclusions and deductions of the majority are not the facts, natural and legitimate deductions to be dispassionately drawn from the facts."

Justice Tarsney, in his opinion, after exhaustively reviewing the grounds upon which the alleged extravagant claims of the receivers were based, asserts that the receiver was justified in managing the trust in the manner which in his judgment would produce the best results and proceeds then to inform the court as to his duty in the following language:

"Courts should exercise a very close scrutiny over the actions of receivers appointed by them; they should be very careful that other people's property taken from them by the arm of the law should not be dissipated through extravagant claims for expenses of such receivers, but, on the other hand, they should also be careful not to bind up the receiver by senseless rules that would not govern ordinarily careful business men handling like affairs, and to a degree that, by preventing action on the part of the receiver, would prevent the marshaling or preservation of the assets."

"I think the action of the court below in disallowing any portion of this attorney's fee was not only unjust, but, if approved, is absolutely pernicious, as tending to the placing of large estates in the hands of receivers under the control and management of incompetent and unskilled attorneys who will accept employment for a remuneration absolutely inadequate to secure that capacity, integrity and responsibility that it requires."

The opinion of the majority of the court contained a number of strictures upon Receiver Cunningham and Judge Green, which Justice Tarsney rebukes in the following paragraph: "I regret exceedingly that duty compels me to review the merits and demerits of the theory upon which the majority have arrived at their conclusion in this case. My respect for my associates, excelled only by my respect for the integrity of the judiciary, impels me to wish that before their opinion should be uttered forth in print and made a part of the records of this court, that it should be at least stripped of that which I cannot conceive to be at least an unwarranted attack upon the integrity of a former member of this bench. If I did not believe that the error into which I am satisfied the majority has fallen arises from a too hasty examination of the record (in a measure excusable), I should consider these references made to Judge Green not as unjustified, merely, but as wanton. If the integrity of the judiciary is to be assailed, let it be assailed by the judiciary, unless upon the clearest demand of duty and under the force of positive conviction, arising from clearly established facts."

REUNION AT JEFFERSON, O. T.

Five Days of Enjoyment Experienced by the Old Boys in Blue.
Jefferson, O. T., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The reunion of the Northeast Oklahoma Veterans' association commenced here Wednesday in the beautiful park adjoining town, and closed Sunday evening with devotional exercises. The affluence of weather kept many away at first but despite that fact it was one of the most successful reunions ever held in the territory when everything is taken into consideration.

On June 15, 1897, about twenty 64 soldiers met for the purpose of organizing an association, but only thirteen would go into it, claiming that they couldn't make it a success, but notwithstanding the objection they organized by the election of W. M. Smith, president; George W. Robison, secretary, and J. J. Hancock, treasurer, and immediately went to work with a vim, determined to show those opposed to it that they were bound to make it go, and success has crowned their every effort. A charter was procured and they at once began to advertise; and although the time was short a large crowd was in

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Thursday, August 19, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today:
Fair; warmer; variable winds.
Sun—Rises, 5:16; sets, 6:51.
Moon—Waxes; rises, 10:02.

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attendance each day and everybody seemed to have a good time. Some of the speakers advertised failed to show up after promising to be present, which was quite a disappointment to the association as well as to the thousands of people gathered here to see and hear them. But other speakers were present to take their places in an interesting program was rendered each day, consisting of speaking by prominent men, songs and recitations, and music, and winding up each night with a camp-fire by the boys, which made more amusement than anything that transpired.

The Jefferson Daily Rustler, edited by Edgar Brain, made its appearance Wednesday evening and continued until Saturday evening, detailing the incidents of the day and giving the program for the next day. It was a five-column folio, neatly got up, and was well patronized by the business men of Jefferson, showing they are not asleep and are up-to-date in everything.

At a meeting held Saturday evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: W. M. Smith, president; P. A. Becker, secretary, and W. H. Donnelly, treasurer.

The association is now out of debt and the last has increased from 13 to 140 members and the association will go to work on the next reunion, which will be held in the park some time next fall, and as the officers elected know no such word as fail it is sure to be a grand success.

All the boys are earnestly requested to be present next year when everything will be in better shape for their comfort and entertainment.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT EDMOND

Prospects for a Great Year's Work Were Never so Bright.

Edmond, O. T., Aug. 18.—The normal school for Oklahoma, at Edmond, this year will be opened to students on September 7, and with greatly enlarged facilities. Several thousand dollars will be expended in the purchase of additional physical and chemical apparatus and the building will be finally completed.

The organization of the model department, as a school of observation and practice, is now completed, under a trained and experienced teacher, a lady of recognized ability, wherein the latest and best practical methods of teaching will be fully exemplified. Everything seems to have been carefully planned with a view to the training of professional as well as academic, of our coming teachers.

The courses, four in number, have been strengthened, and in the right direction. Founded as they are, upon the graded course for public schools, the curriculum is so perfect that a student may now pass from the lowest primary grade in the district school, through the intermediate stages, to the completion of his course, and receive the diploma—by law, a territorial certificate.

The ten-weeks courses and the one-year special training course should be particularly valuable to those whose time and means are limited. Such, too, are the courses that a good business, high school, or college education may be obtained by those who do not wish to teach. Under present conditions in the territory, this is wise—involving no greater expense and enabling the school to extend its influence and advantages.

Music, drawing and physical training (all now recognized as necessary to a complete education) are among the branches offered.

The school has taken high rank, and is justly commended for its progressive spirit and general excellence.

Situated at Edmond, a town well known for its refinement and culture, the normal is readily accessible from all portions of the territory.

The Northwestern normal, at Alva, will also be opened in the fall.

BROTHER ABNER ARRIVES

McKinley Watches the Hayfooting and Strawtossing as Usual.

Hotel Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Twenty-first infantry, U. S. A., having arrived this morning was reviewed by the president. The soldiers went through the regular dress parade. A handsome flag was presented to the regiment by Garret A. Hobart, Jr., secretary of War Alger made the presentation speech and Colonel Cline accepted it for the regiment.

Mr. Abner McKinley, brother of the president, with his family arrived at the hotel this morning.

GOLI IS INCOMMUNICADO

But He Is Very Likely to Be Garroled Today or Tomorrow.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—The Spanish government has forbidden all telegraphic and telephonic communications relative to Angelillo, the assassin of President Canovas, who was tried by court martial at Vergara on Sunday last and who was sentenced on Monday to be executed by the garrote. It is understood that the prisoner will be executed tomorrow or on Friday next.

Quartz Postoffice Given Out.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The postoffice referees have ordered I. J. Tompkins for postmaster at Quartz, Greer county, vice T. N. Wallforth, resigned. The office pays \$50 a year.

WHEAT TAKES A FRESH START

September Wheat at Chicago Closes at Eighty-Eight and a Half Cents.

Which Is the Highest Price for The Golden Cereal Recorded in That Market Since 'Ninety-One.

Scene in the Pit in the Closing Hours Presents a Mad Mob of Excited Buyers With Absolutely no Wheat for Sale.

December Five and Three-Eighths Cents Above Tuesday's—New York Scores an Like Advance of Four and Three-Quarters Cents—Wheat and Silver Prices Compared.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—September wheat closed at 88 1/2 cents today, the highest point it has reached since 1891 and an advance of full 43-4 cents since yesterday. The closing was a scene long to be remembered, the pit in the last few minutes of trading becoming a struggling mass of excited speculators trying frantically to buy. There was literally no wheat for sale and the efforts of the shorts fairly took the market off its feet.

September jumped nearly 1 cent in the last minute. December showed a still more radical advance. At the close 88 3/4 cents was bid, or 53-8 cents above the closing of yesterday. Trouble was predicted for the unfortunate shorts from the start by the action of the Liverpool market, which opened strong and rapidly grew stronger. But it was the Paris market which caused the trouble. Advances from there late in the day showed an advance in August wheat which is equal to 6 cents, from Saturday. This started a scramble to cover which did not stop till the closing bell sounded.

HIGH MARK AT NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 18.—High water mark for the season was reached in the wheat market today, not only on values, but as to the volume of transactions as well. Prices advanced 41-48 cents for the day, and sales reached the big total of 143,000 bushels.

Excitement prevailed in the market from start to finish, but particularly in the last hour, when wheat's advance became so rapid that frequently the fluctuations were marked by 1-4 cent fractions instead of 1-8 and 1-16 cents, changes that are ordinarily seen. A lot of operators who had been fighting the advance all day were again the foremost buyers in the afternoon. The phenomenal upward movement and the scarcity of wheat for sale fairly staggered them. The demand was particularly active in the December option, which, from a discount of 1-8 cent under September at the start, narrowed the difference to 3-4 cent at the close. The total range on September was from 91-1/4 to 93-1/4 cents, against 92-3/4 cents, the lowest price yesterday, and 92-1/4 cents, the previous top notch for the season.

The advance today began with a sensational rise in Liverpool quotations this morning, instead of the weakness generally expected. This was followed up by rumors of a big jump in cash prices at Paris, that market being closed on account of a holiday. On top of these factors was a big demand from foreign houses, reports that all of last night's offers to the other side had been accepted, including three cargoes of American. Spring wheat news also brought in lots of buying orders, it being considered very bullish by the trade, as the weather is too cold and wet for harvesting preparations. Not in years has there been such an extraordinary movement in wheat values as took place today. Even the old traders were amazed at the stubborn advance, while those who have heretofore counted the dollar wheat theory were obliged to admit that there was every prospect of September reaching that price on the mere theory of supply and demand. The official market closed at a net advance of 41-48 cents on wheat. On the curb September sold from 94-5/8 cents down to 92-3/4 cents. Corn advanced 5-8/16 cent, and oats advanced 3-4 cent for the day.

KANSAS CITY HULGE.
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 18.—No. 2 hard wheat which sold here yesterday at 84 1/2, today sold above 86 toward the end of the trading, though most of the day's business was done at 84, before the big advance occurred.

Cash wheat was selling here 15c above yesterday's price, before there was that much advance elsewhere, and almost all the No. 2 hard wheat was sold at 84, before buyers began to bid above that. There were a few late sales as high as 84 1/2, showing an extreme advance of 6 cents over yesterday's last prices.

THIS IS ANOTHER STORY.

New York, Aug. 18.—A further decline in the price of silver occurred today, the quotation for bar silver in New York reaching 52 1/4 cents an ounce, a decline of 1-16 cents from yesterday. The London quotation for bar silver was 51 1/2, a fall of 9-161 from yesterday's price. Yesterday's prices were low records up to that date.

Quotations for Mexican dollars were only nominal at 40 cents. Just before the close of the market, the price for bar silver fell to 51 3/4 cents, making the total decline for the day 2-1/8 cents. The closing price in London was 52 1/2, a total decline for today of 11-161.

(Continued on Third Page.)

New York, Aug. 18.—The Herald says: More than usual attention is being given to the rise in the price of wheat, coincident with the fall in the price of silver. A year ago the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties contended that the closing of the world's mints against free coinage of silver forced down the price of commodities and that the "rehabilitation" of the white metal would have the effect of increasing prices all around. This argument was speedily applied to wheat. With no change in monetary conditions, however, the price of silver has been constantly falling, while the price of wheat has been steadily rising. In view of these facts the Herald has asked well known Democratic and Populist leaders to telegraph their views as to the effect of the rise in the price of wheat and the fall in the price of silver upon the teachings and prospects of the Democratic party. The replies of some of them are herewith printed.

NO EFFECT, SAYS ALTFELD.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1897.

To the Editor of the Herald: While the wheat crop is phenomenally large in our country, it is a failure in the South American and European countries, so that there must come a kind of wheat famine, and that consequently wheatman should get more than \$1.50 for his wheat and would get that under the financial system which formerly prevailed in the world, so that he is even now suffering a wrong caused by legislation.

The average price of all other commodities known to the world's markets has been steadily falling, and silver, whose uses have been restricted by legislation, has simply kept pace with the other commodities, as shown by the London market. In our country the price of corn and most of the other products is so low as not to pay the actual cost of production. The present advance in wheat, being due to a temporary cause, cannot give general or lasting prosperity; besides, only a small portion of the farmers of America raise wheat.

Should the kindlike country or any other cause so greatly increase the volume of the world's money as to produce prosperity, it would be a demonstration of the correctness of the Democratic position, viz: that an increase in the volume of money gives prosperity, while a reduction in the volume of money produces paralysis.

The country has now enjoyed more than nine months of "restored confidence," and as a result the great mills of New England have shut down because they could not sell their products; the coal mines of America are on a strike against hunger and against nakedness; and the Chicago City Railway company which last year helped to debauch the legislature of Illinois, has just given notice to its men of a reduction in wages.

The condition of the debtors and honest traders is getting steadily worse. Congress has just given the sugar trust and kindred patriots a commission to collect several million dollars a year tribute in excess of what they formerly got from the sweat of American industries, in order that these patriots may amass fortunes for themselves, but that they may contribute millions to carry elections.

The newspapers are persistently calling this prosperity, but the American people are not fooled by it, and the Democratic party is not being weakened by these proceedings.

Nearly all of the events since the election have tended to show that the Democratic party was right in the last campaign, and that the gold standard campaign was a colossal fraud, managed by the unscrupulous agents of the trusts, which are beginning to see that their party never can rescue our institutions from the corruption which is overwhelming us, and that this rescue must be made by the great mass of the common people who have saved our country in every past crisis and who will rally around the standard of a true Democracy.

JOHN P. ALTFELD.

Trenton, N. C., Aug. 14, 1897.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The price of wheat is governed by the law of supply and demand, and the rise is due to the bad crop and reduced supply in India and elsewhere. The low price of silver is due to the same cause. There is no demand except for use in the arts and as subsidiary coin.

Free coinage by the United States could give a market for all silver at the current value. The rise in silver is temporary, and it will go down along with all other property till silver is revalued.

The Democratic party cannot be hurt by the rise in wheat or by the fall in silver.